

John D. O'Bryant School of Mathematics and Science

Italy:
The Amsterdam Meeting

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European Union:

The European Union is a community of democratic European states, committed to the promotion of peace and prosperity. The principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are inherent to the European integration process.

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Italy has multiple issues that they have to deal with and endure. It's the responsibility of the other member states to assist us as a fellow member of the European Union. The problems

present in Italy aren't representative of the European Union as a whole organization. These issues will need to be fixed. The only way this can happen is if we come together and solve them. These problems consist of money issues, a lack of security, extensive immigrants, government, and integration of people.

The people of Italy are suffering because of their bad economic state. The government running Italy is in debt. And since there is a lot of people, growth in population is bad. This means less money for each person. And citizens are losing opportunities because of the people entering the country. These people are also being limited because of the weakness in government. We don't have a strong law enforcement to keep their citizens in check and undocumented people out.

Italy also has a problem with the combination of Italian and African people living under the same rule illegally. The Africans are freely crossing the border without entering the system of the European Union. The identity of Italians are changing slowly but surely. The behavior of immigrants influences the people of Italy. The security we have here in Italy isn't fit for a successful country, or member of the European Union. We humbly come to delegates for assistance of the reform of Italy.

Key Points:

- Government Policies
- Border Conflict
- Economics and Debt
- Italian Security
- Immigration
- Identity and Integration
- Foreign Policy

Background:

During World War II the Italian Government was under controlled of Benito Mussolini who had created a fascist government. Mussolini was in full control of the Italian Government throughout World War II and he was a key ally to Hitler. After Mussolini's death the government was changed, today Italy has no dictatorship. But the new found Republic a struggling government none the less. Today Italy has a president, that is elected every 7 years by a college that is made up of a Chamber of Parliament and three representatives from each region. The president's duties are, appointing a prime Minister, promoting laws, ratifying treaties, declaring war, and authorize the presentation of government bills in parliament. Parliament consists of two chambers, the Chamber of the Republic, and the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of the Republic has 315 while the Chamber of Deputies has 630, and both share equal power. The men and women that are elected are elected through Universal suffrage. Italy has almost 200 political parties, movements, or political groups. Italy struggles with this in modern day since it's hard for them to come to a consensus. On top of this Italy has changed its type of government many times and are still struggling to form one that they fill fits. Last, Italy has been come under certain issues dealing with, migrants, their economy, and corruption.

Italy is a member state involved in the Schengen Agreement. Along with the other 27 member states to pull its own weight. There are issues involving cross-border issues. Italy along with other southern member states must interact with foreign countries nearby. People from nearby countries are sneaking into Italy very often and the law enforcement in Italy isn't holding up against it. This amount of extra people in Italy shows the violation of Italy's defense and rules. (Cross-Border Issues)

Inside the eurozone debt levels rose with the monetary bloc's reaching passed on an average of 92 percent and continues to grow . It is the highest since the Euro currency was first introduced to the European Union Italy currently stands at 132 percent of it GDP, second to only Greece. Increased in public debt was caused by uncontrollable public expenditure, the inability for the government to find an efficient way of spending. Italy has one of the slowest growing economy in the eurozone as a result it caused for tough austerity measures; government spending cuts, and pension as a way to resolve the country decaying economy.

For years the Italian nation has taken pride in its peace seeking measures. We have been actively involved in the world especially in dealings with the African Union and Middle East. We have long secured the world as much as we could, and now face internal security issues. In joining the European Union we have been able to exercise what we believe is the reason for Italy's growth, and what we as a people hold to be true. However, conflicts have emerged. In joining the Union we have not just joined as an individual, thus we have taken in other nation's conflicts. This poses a threat to our security in dealing with terrorism and migrants. In other instances we also face a threat in losing our main sources of resources energy coming from Russia due to conflicts between Russia and European Union members, like the Ukraine. This conflict along with how the issue in Syria and ISIS are being dealt with has caused tensions between alliances on occasion. Leading Italy to push for a change in agenda for the United Nations, as well as advocating for a stronger United Nations role in the world.

With the current Syrian refugee crisis, many immigrants from Syria are migrating to other safe havens in the world, one of them being Italy. When Italy is compared to other countries such as Turkey and Greece taking in the number the refugees, the number is

ridiculously low. We, as Italy, must do a better job in accepting more people and providing safety until this conflict is over. However, our history with accepting foreign peoples have not exactly been that great, and there is the concern of potential terrorists slipping along with the people entering the country. Therefore, we must balance security with our sense of benevolence, but our benevolence part is lacking, so we, as Italy, will step it up to take in more Syrians.

(Shawna)-[insert your background paragraph]

Committee on Governance

Italy has struggle in recent years in creating a government that is stable and that works for them. There are numerous reasons why they keep reforming the government, one big issue in the way is the numerous Political parties, political groups, and political movement that they have, and new forming/emerging ones. There are about 169 political parties, movement, and groups that italians have to vote for in their elections. This emergence of new political groups came after the collapse of post war parties, the Christian Democratic Party and the Italian Communist Party. One result from WWII was the creation of a new government, Italy has struggle to make a stable government. Many of the parties now are moving center right but much dispute in within the parliament about the form of government they have. Italy cannot seem to agree with the structure of the government which has much to do with the numerous political parties. Since the 1990s there have already been two attempts, “two reforms of the electoral system aimed at reducing party fragmentation”(Romei). But the reforms did not work since, “neither the mixture of majoritarian and proportional representation that was in place between 1994 and 2001 nor the current system introduced in 2005 (according to which the party that gets most votes nationally takes 55% of the seats in the chambers of deputies) has resulted in large and stable parties or coalitions”(Romei). The different political groups, parties, and movements have caused many

troubles since they cannot achieve a balance. One key figure now is Silvio Berlusconi who has tried to, “ to push through institutional reforms” (povoledo).

Silvio Berlusconi is Italy's former prime minister. He was a major political figure who has become the longest serving prime minister since the second world war. Berlusconi in recent years created a political party, Forza Italia, a far right center group. Berlusconi seeks once again to regain his office as prime minister and “ has pledged to oust incumbent Matteo Renzi, while also calling for parliament to be dissolved, saying his own ousting was “unconstitutional ”” (RT.com). Berlusconi seeks to regain power with his center right party and it might happen due to Italy's current issues. Throughout, Italy right wing parties have gained traction and have been doing well in the polls. Berlusconi, Forza Italia, has suffered in his absence but other parties like, “ The center-right Northern League, which is against immigration and the far-right Brothers of Italy party have both done well in his absence from the political scene. However, the politician believes he can unite the right of Italian politics to try and topple Renzi” (RT.com). In Italy the, “ left has been recovering from the early 1990s, when the Democratic Party faced the challenge of creating a modern movement free of the rhetoric of the cold war. It managed to gain 33 per cent of the vote in 2008 but this was not enough to beat Berlusconi”(Romei). With the left and the right battling for power and the nearly 200 hundred parties, groups, and movements it's been hard to come to a consensus. Berlusconi is also important due to the current scandals that surround him, “The media mogul was convicted of tax fraud”(RT.com). This issue is important since he is one of Italy's key politician and has been tied with corruption, one of Italy's main issues during this year. Berlusconi although he is beloved by some has had a life full of scandal and now it's caused a major uproar due to corruption in the government, about 85% of Italians

believe that “political parties are corrupt” (Romei). Also, “It seems they fail either because they don’t stay “clean” or because they do not create modern organisation based on solid political objectives.”(Romei). Political parties are believed to have fail in cleaning up politics and Berlusconi is an example of perhaps one of the most corrupt politicians within Italy that has come to the Media’s attention. But he has remain in popular light do to him owning a media station and using it to his advantage.

On top of not being able to come to a consensus, Italy has gone through numerous reforms. This year Italy is facing the same issue they have had for decades, trying to find the right type of government. Under the current Prime Minister, Matteo Renzi, saying that “he would try to form a new government that could stabilize Italy's politics and economy.” (Povoledo). Prime Minister Renzi has pledged, “to draft an urgent overhaul of Italy's electoral law by the end of February and to pass measures to combat Italy's 12.7 percent unemployment rate” (Povoledo). He has also, stated that he would change the, “ sclerotic public administration laws and its byzantine corporate regulations, which are widely blamed for restraining the country's economic progress. He promised proposals to revise Italy's tax system” (Povoledo). But many of the far right politicians question his reforms stating, “ The New Center Right Party of Angelino Alfano, who served as Mr. Letta's deputy prime minister, said over the weekend that the party's support was contingent on a "right leaning" agenda” (Povoledo). Prime Minister Riza does not have a strong coalition that is willing to back his party up. The division between right, left, and the many parties,groups, movement, involve may put them into gridlock. As a result this may put the government in a position where it's unable to deal with the current issues.

Besides the issue of creating a stable government Italy faces a crisis of migration from Africa and from Syria. The Italian government has had thousands upon thousands of immigrants come into the country, “far-right leader Matteo Salvini shot back on his blog: ‘Rejecting illegal immigrants is a crime? No, it’s a duty,’ he said. ‘Who defends this illegal invasion which is ruining Italy, either does not understand or is making money. It’s not about being Catholic or not, it is about common sense.’”(Nadeau). The amount of people coming in have created an issue for Italy since by law they have to give them shelter, food, and protection. But the waves of migrants is so vast that Prime Minister Renzi stated that the Eastern leaders that they may get “less European Union development money if they do not help with the refugee crisis, participants at an EU summit in Brussels said”(Guarascio). The Prime Minister wants the rest of the EU to take some of the refugees in order to lessen the blow on the bordering countries. Italy is facing a financial crisis and cannot afford to take in refugees. Today Italy wants the EU to focus on Migration laws that they feel need to be changed due to the incoming wave of migrants and focus on how they will deal with all of the incoming people.

Committee on Cross-Border Issues

The Schengen Area is the area comprising 26 European countries that have abolished passport and any other type of border control at their common borders, also referred to as internal borders. It mostly functions as a single country for international travel purposes, with a common visa policy. The Area is named after the Schengen Agreement. Countries in the Schengen Area have eliminated border controls with the other Schengen members and

strengthened border controls with non-Schengen states. **Silvio Berlusconi** is an Italian media tycoon and politician who served as Prime Minister of Italy in four governments. **Nicolas Sarkozy** is a French politician who served as the President of France. France and Italy would also ask the Tunisian government to collaborate with them in dissuading migrants from coming to Europe, Mr Berlusconi said.

In addition, he said there should be a "principle of solidarity" among European countries, and that southern states along the Mediterranean should not be left on their own to deal with the problems posed by mass immigration. They feel as though southern member states including Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Italy should not have to defend themselves against the pressures and influence of Africa and other trading partners.

I disagree that there should be a securitization of borders. The Schengen Agreement allows the EU to be more united as a whole. Border restrictions will isolate member states and cause conflict and a lack of unity. There should only be a securitization of borders separating the EU from other countries especially for the southern member states.

Political corruption remains a major problem in Italy, particularly in Southern Italy including Calabria, parts of Campania and Sicily where corruption perception is at a high level. Political parties are ranked as the most corrupt institution in Italy, closely followed by public officials and Parliament. The economy in Italy is either becoming worse or in a state of no progression. Italy still has an unstable economy even after all their elections and outcomes. Italy has had the most governments than any other big European power since the second world war. The government in Italy isn't secure or dependable. Even those in Italy who want to study or follow Italian politics find it daunting because of how many outcomes can occur. Also, the

Italian government is so dysfunctional that citizens are always talking about ways to fix it. Since the government isn't stable, then the justice system isn't strong and productive. Italy had more than 2.8m cases brought in 2011 alone, and has by far the most lawyers of any EU country – around 240,000. But the system simply cannot cope. The courts in Italy aren't capable of handling the cases presented properly. This leads to the next problem of crime activity in Italy. With the presence of such a weak justice system, criminals in Italy continue to commit crimes broadly. Questioned by Transparency International (TI), 65% of people thought corruption had got worse over the past three years and 64% thought the government had been ineffective in attempts to stop it.

There are certain policies in place to stop these issues though. The Effective Fair Police Force gives local police the power to apprehend and arrest any person who commits a crime. This policy can be improved by restricting the power of the police. This police holds up well in the eye of the justice system but in the communities, it doesn't prevent the police from abusing their power. They have a Crossing Borders Policy as well but it isn't very helpful. Italy has one of the worst border controls among the European countries. Population of North Africa, such as Egypt and Morocco come to the country on boats and are able to make it to enter the country. The coast guard is not always efficient and illegal immigrants are finding new ways to cross the border. This can be fixed by increasing the amount of border security on the perimeter of the southern EU member states.

Italy is vulnerable geographically in cross-border issues, specifically migration. Many foreigners still find their way into the country by simply crossing the borders when desired. There isn't good security in terms of border limits. As a member state, Italy should play a large

role in the Eu. Italy should also have a stronger form of government in which citizens fear the justice system and believe that the justices will do what's just and needed. This country should have a more structured government and strict documentation to follow. Lastly, Italy needs to have a tight security squad lined up around the country so that migration won't be a problem for Italy or the EU as a whole.

Committee on Economics

Italy has the fourth largest national economy in Europe and the eighth by nominal GDP in the world. The economy is very diversified which is divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and a less-developed, welfare-dependent, agricultural south, with high unemployment. The Italian economy is mostly driven in large part by the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods produced by small and medium-sized enterprises. Currently Italy is struggling to control the government spending, which led to the Italy debt ratio being the second worst in the euro zone behind only Greece. Recently Italy crossed the 7% mark which is the point where traders have to post collateral to buy and sell bonds. Which makes it more expensive and risky to lend money to Italy, due to the instability in Italy's economy.

Italy being the third largest economy and its debt to GDP being at a heavy 133% second behind Greece makes Italy next up in the economic crisis of the euro. Italy is directly affected by the Greek economic crisis, the country has been experiencing poor productivity growth and what economists called non-existing economic growth. By Greece being in such high debt and on the verge of exiting the European Union it is setting a precedent on how to tackle the issues of Italy, what should and should not be done. Italy is the third largest investor to Greece only behind France and Germany. Italian Finance Minister Pier Carlo Padoa-Schioppa has spoken about

publicly about the Greek crisis stating that "We have no interest in strangling our debtor and put his life at risk". Which means that although they are vested in Greece they understand that they are also at a hard time just like Italy and does not want to add some much pressure that Greece will eventually fade out and not be able to pay its debt.

The EU is based upon a tight monetary policy and fiscal policy that contributed to a semi poor performance in the financial crisis. "The European Central Bank uses quantitative easing to pep up domestic demand, with salutary effects on Italian interest rates."(Ranzio) Each country is in control over its own monetary base policies, while

The european debt crisis challenges the future of the european unity, with greece on the edge of exitsing the EU due to its involvement in the debt crisis. It calls into question of the whole idea of the EU joining completely. Majority of the people involved in creating the EU saw using the same currency the euro as a symbol of almost European amity and unity after a long history in europe of centuries of war amongst neighboring countries. Then to get to a point where the newfound european entity is facing expulsion of a country where membership is in theory supposed to be irreversible . It will jeopardize the theory and idea of European Union because it will cause fear in investors and the people that countries could leave or be kicked out in tough times. Setting a precedent that Tilford from the Center of the European Reform describe the european crisis resulting destroying the Unity as "Once a country leaves a currency union, that currency union becomes to all intents and purposes an exchange-rate mechanism, not a currency union,"....."If they do force Greece out, there's a very real risk of contagion at the next downturn."(Henry Chu). This shows that as the european debt crisis expanded even further, the future of the european countries bonding together will cease to exist due to the uncertainty in the

hope of each state being able to not only work together, but be able to sustain on their own.

The Euro Crisis is a byproduct of a much larger problem with the cohesion issue. Inside the European union more countries are more equal than each other, for instance Germany and France they are probably the most equal of the countries they have the most economical and social stability. Which causes tension in between countries because smaller countries like Italy and Greece expecting a bailout from other countries that are much larger in size and economic state. Representing a half built house in the sense that one country is not as built in the terms of being able to not only stabilize its country but its country economics.

The future of the euro is uncertain, the currency help solidify the European Union but is yet to have any real positive effect. There had been major efforts to save the future of the euro in late July of 2012 President Mario Draghi stated “to do whatever it takes to save the euro”. Which the EU acted by establishing a bailout fund and starting a banking union to help provide more stability to the euro. Although these efforts put a restraint to the short term future of the euro, It also put more of a threat on the longer- term threat of the euro currency. Which can cause an increase in threat in the eurozone resulting in a current flow of slow growth high unemployment and low inflation. Which could eventually led to an epidemic in the euro and the devastation of country's economy as a whole.

Should countries be allowed to exit or encourage

Countries should be encourage or able to exit the union, the European Union came together to show and have unity as europe as a whole. Membership in the Union is by choice and not by force upon countries to join. When countries first join the Union each state sign and

agreed upon the Lisbon treaty which introduced an exit clause for members who wish to withdraw. Depending on a social and economic status of a country it could hurt the European Union as a whole, as seen in the current crisis of the euro currently. Which jeopardized more than just one country but every country as a whole, causing a massive crisis in each country. All could be prevented by allowing a troubled country to leave.

Austerity measures is when a government makes efforts to cut spending in efforts to control the public sector of debt. Italy has been described as "Too big to Fail, Too big to bail." (Elliot). Referring to the fact that Italy is ranked in top 5 in size in European economy. Yet it had to resort to harsh Austerity measures requesting international loans to save the economy. Germany leads the euro zone economically which resulted in Germany in the driver's chair dealing with bail out of other countries. Germany has enacted harsh fiscal austerity measures cutting which prime minister Matteo Renzi complained about in an article published in the Guardian newspaper, the European Union's German in particular that "fixation on austerity is actually destroying growth" regarding the austerity measures Italy. Italy is experiencing staggering high youth unemployment, major cuts in pensions and welfare services due to the austerity programs. Which is starting to cause social problems in Italy within its citizens as seen in protest and rallies. Austerity measures could do more good than harm if pressure was put on the EU to ease austerity measures and adopt more fiscally expansive policies, which in a way would eventually restart economic growth.

Committee on Security

As a country we have made it our priority in securing our people, while also fulfilling our duty in aiding other nations in securing theirs. That is why we hold the vision that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy Franco Frattini expressed recently in the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held on September 25 of 2010 to be true. Italy indeed aspires to have a “peaceful coexistence and mutual enrichment between values and cultures” (Meetings Coverage and Press Releases). We have taken several measures to demonstrate this solidarity that Italy promotes, starting with taking upon ourselves not to step boundaries and exert power, but to work continuously with other nations. As we have expressed several times, Italy is a “strong supporter of the United Nations central role in governance and the management of international crises” (Meetings Coverage and Press Releases). Therefore we continue to push for peace and security through governmental reform, and active participation in the world.

In previous years Italy has done so by participating in peacekeeping missions. We have been generously offering what we can, especially when it comes to troops. We have contributed approximately 8,000 Italian troops to United Nations peacekeeping over the years. And in doing so we have left our footprints on the sands of time, with a presence spread across 22 missions throughout the world. We have taken it a step further and drafted “strategic plans and doctrine, providing training and logistical support” (Meetings Coverage and Press Releases). Other measures have been taken especially in the case of our fellow nation the Ukraine and Russian. Since the conflict rises we must ask ourselves how can we help? And if we do not help what can happen not only to our member of the European Union, but to us as well. We must prove to the Russians that we stand together, and that an attack on one of us, is an attack on all. For that reason with the concerns in security we have aided the Ukraine with lethal weapons, meanwhile

our counterparts such as the United States refuse to, and only aided non-lethal weapons. This concerns us as in times like these we believe the United States is a key player in maintaining peace as well especially when dealing with a threat like the Russians (Ukraine Russia Conflict). It also concerns us in the stability of alliances such as NATO, and how our partners will aid other crisis occurring at the moment such as ISIS/ISIL, causing the migrant issue impacting any European nations. As we understand although, the United States remains a security partner in NATO, it is expected that “Europeans take on a more active role in the transatlantic security alliance and shoulder more of the burden of their own security” (What Are the Global Implications of the Ukraine Crisis). However, such shift of focus from the Syrian conflict which is injuring our nation most in terms of migrants and terrorism, to the Ukraine conflict pushes us to reevaluate our dependency on alliances causing us to lose focus on priorities (What Are the Global Implications of the Ukraine Crisis).

In spite of such pressures we believe the legitimization of the European Union in the United Nations essential. As it will lessen the pressure our nations face in maintaining stability across the board. As a result the United Nations can continue to increase their commitment to Somalia and Pakistan. Not only is it beneficial to our securities, but our economy as well. We have called “for new trade measures to increase market access for Pakistani goods and bolster Pakistan’s economic recovery” (Meetings Coverage and Press Releases). It also allows for our nations to focus on our own priorities, and fulfill commitment. This will be a positive change which will allow for Italy to continue being a prevalent member OF the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

At the moment Italy's priorities are to strengthen our security in all senses. That means our borders, our technology systems, and our people. We expect that our member nations, the UN, and other alliances will aid us, as we plan to do the same for other countries. Italy has pushed the United Nations agenda to focus on the migrant issue. As we believe that "Illegal immigration is a threat for the whole of the EU" expressed by our very own Alessandro de Pedys, Italy's ambassador to Poland (Illegal Immigration Poses Security Threat). These threats we speak are most obviously and economic impact, along with criminal infiltration and terrorism. A real threat that has already reached France. So far our nation has been impacted the most by the illegal immigration influx due not only the Middle East but Africa as well. Of the 200,000 refugees and migrants that arrived to Europe in 2014, 160,000 of them entered Italy (Illegal Immigration Poses Security Threat). We believe that it is great that the United states recognizes in the recent pentagon papers that amidst other great nations, Italy has Special Operations forces on the ground in Libya for months, "conducting reconnaissance, gathering intelligence, vetting and possibly advising Libyan militias deemed good partners to fight the Islamic State in strongholds such as Surt along a 150-mile section of territory the terrorist group controls" (Pentagon offers attack plan against ISIS in Libya). We have payed a great deal in these operations as Italy's Foreign Ministry can confirm, two Italians that were kidnapped in Libya were released in July. But we learned that the same day that "two other Italian hostages in the country had probably been killed in clashes between Islamic State fighters and local militia forces near Sabratha." (Pentagon offers attack plan against ISIS in Libya).

We recognize, and thank NATO for recognizing during a meeting with President Sergio Mattarella and Prime Minister Matteo Renzi, how NATO has adapted to the new challenges in

“improving our situational awareness over our southern borders, and developing our maritime strategy,” Mr Stoltenberg said (NATO and Italy Discuss). We are also glad to be recognized for Italy’s contributions to the Alliance, *“including major deployments in both Afghanistan and Kosovo.* Mr. Stoltenberg further welcomed the leading role that Italy will play in NATO’s new Spearhead Force, which will enable the Alliance to respond rapidly to threats emerging from any direction” (NATO and Italy Discuss).

Furthermore as we continue to receive outside help, we continue to take internal measures dealing with our security. Recently, Italy has published the national strategic framework for cyberspace security document. Necessary in the midst of recent tapings and other cyber threats occurring internationally, we felt the need to address it. The document highlights trends of cyber threats are addressed vulnerabilities of the National ICT Infrastructures. The document is meant to address cybercrime, cyber espionage, cyber terrorism, hacktivism, cyber sabotage, and cyber warfare. In order to secure the “ever-increasing wealth of data of strategic importance for the development of the State” we must be familiar with such practices, and able to detect and be able to engage at the same level for the purposes of defense (Italy Defined The National Strategic Framework for Cyberspace Security).

Italy is also facing a great issue with energy. In the past ten years Italy’s energy supply has been below twenty percent from contribution of domestic sources. This is due both to resources and location. We depend heavily on non-EEA countries for oil and solid fuels (Updated Recommendations for Use). Italy continues to make efforts in cutting emissions, and creating renewable energy. We have a huge import dependency which is why security continues to be a major concern. Suppliers include Russia and Libya both nations which we face conflict

with and in(Updated Recommendations for Use). And so now more than ever we must establish peace for the security of our growing nation now and in the future.

Committee on Migration

As the Syrian refugee crisis expands, European countries and the E.U need to deal with the issue and find a solution to it, and one of their stops is our country, Italy. In Italy, there are economic reasons to help the refugees because we have low fertility rates and we need more younger workers. We also have religious reasons to help them, since benevolence requires us to save as many refugees from possible from the chaos. But of course, we need to factor in security because potential terrorists may slip in with migrating peoples.

Syrian refugees are busy pouring from Syria and into all parts of Europe. Italy has low fertility rates and our population of workers isn't increasing fast enough. Now that we have an influx of migrants, we can kill two birds with one stone - give the migrants a new place to live and safety, in exchange for them learning our culture and language and benefitting our economy. The only issue with this may be that they do not speak Italian, but then we can just teach them Italian, and then, problem solved. If we do not take advantage of this situation, some other country may take accept the potential workers that we denied and use it to strengthen their own economies.

And another reason is that we are morally compelled to do so, as the main religion in Italy is Christianity. "The Bible grants the state the power and mandate to use force to protect the innocent. That means both engaging ISIS with a strong military response and doing what is in our power to shield the innocent from terror. Anything less is not a sufficiently Christian

response,” says Russell Moore. Even if we do not have the greatest militia in the world, we, as Italy, must help out our fellow Syrians, for our religion requires us to do so.

However, we, as Italy, has not had a great history with immigrants. We have often shunned them, and they have often lived underground after legal notices given to them to leave. However, it is time for that reputation to change. We will now accept a greater number of refugees escaping from Syria and we think that the other European countries and the world should go ahead and accept more refugees.

Also, if we, Italy do not do something about these immigrants, they will be exploited by by smugglers and other groups of people from taking advantage of the escaping refugees, particularly the women. This is another reason that we must open the doors to more Syrian refugees.

Committee of Identity and Integration

Identity & Integration

Identity is a set of traits describing a person’s being and integration is the joining process of people that have different racial and or ethnic groups into unrestricted and equal association, as in society or an organization.

The country of Italy is known to have a family-centric culture. The major religion in Italy is Roman Catholicism. Roman Catholics make up 90 percent of the population, though only one-third of those are practicing Catholics, while the other 10 percent is composed of Protestant because of the immigrants who move to Italy.

Italy was influenced by the Second World War by improving their social , political and economic ideologies. At the end of the war, communism becomes more popular. Italy's

experience with democracy and capitalism in the years after World War II was not progressive.

The U.S. holds a large campaign to prevent the communist party from gaining supporters in Italy, leading Italy to be more democratic. As a result, a democratic republic was established in 1948 after a popular election, bringing Italy under influence of the West instead of the USSR. It influenced the aftermath because the treaty of peace with Paris had compelled Italy to pay over 300 million dollars. There has been a large scale of migration from the South to the North.

The second World War was the event that made Italy revision itself.

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The fact that more people have come into Italy after World War II it has changed certain traditional "Italian" values.

Minorities in Italy are Romeni, Marocchino and Albanesi.

The rights that minorities have living in the borders are very limited. Their languages have been cut off. So they have to adapt to certain dialect. They have been moved to city to city wherever they "fit" in.

Rights non citizen have within the borders aren't really clear but they have lots of rules and regulations to become a citizen so it must be very difficult to not be a citizen in Italy and be able to live a normal life.

The goal of my country is multiculturalism because they love the idea of the EU integrating and helping each other.

Italy has a drug policy which affects the minimum reference price. It is very effective in the long run. The economic model has been demanding drugs since 1963 to 1994. This policy helped the demand and supply.

Italy have enjoyed the benefits of identity in their country and has benefits from many parts of integration.

Committee of Foreign Policy

Italy is a country that trades with multiple countries inside and outside the EU. They conduct foreign policy without any limit. Ettore Greco, presenting the view of the Italian Premier Romano Prodi, states, “They claim that the previous eurosceptic government led by Silvio Berlusconi had abandoned Italy's well-established tradition of championing EU integration.” (Greco). Italy currently doesn't play a large role regarding voice in foreign policy decisions. Then he says, “So they have striven to steer Italy back into the mainstream of European debate over the constitution, enlargement and new integration plans. They also want the EU to reinforce its role in the UN and its presence around the world, particularly in the Middle East.” (Greco)

The current foreign policy of Italy concerning other countries is very open and accepting. They are cooperative to many other nations. We feel agree with their policy towards Ukraine and Russia. Italy must be involved in relations with Russia for the security support for our own safety. Also, Italy should definitely work with the US to improve the state of foreign policy

among the EU and Italy specifically. The support of the US will benefit us in multiple ways including finances and trade.

Conclusion (Points of Emphasis):

- Government Policies
- Border Conflict
- Economics and Debt
- Italian Security
- Immigration
- Identity and Integration
- Foreign Policy

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